investigations by the results obtained in the resuscitation of animals dead from drowning or chloroform narcosis, by the external application of intra-venous injection of solutions of salt prepared in this manner and by the many inquiries addressed to me by the medical profession after the publication in the metropolitan papers in October, 1902, of these experiments concerning my views of the cause of the observed phenomena, and also of my views of the nature of the vital force. From the results of my former experiments and the phenomena observed in this experiment I am forced to conclude that there are two factors responsible for the manifestation known as life. On the one hand there is a magnetic influence due to certain vibrations of the cosmic ether, and, on the other, certain compounds or combinations of material atoms so arranged as to be capable of receiving and manifesting these vibrations. In other words, just as the rods and cones of the optic nerve in the retina of the eye are so constituted and arranged to receive and focus the vibrations of the universal ether which gives us the sense of sight, or the phenomen of light, so there are other compounds in nature so constituted and arranged in their atomic structure as to arrest the vibrations which appear as magnetism and give us the phenomena of physical life, and the basis of these compounds is salt, water and ammonia in the presence of hydrogen, which is readily obtained from alcohol, as it consists largely of this gas. Of the final results of these investigations and discoveries it is difficult to predict, as it is always hazardous to prophesy in things pertaining to science and its possibilities; nevertheless, one may safely draw some legitimate conclusions.

WHAT HAS BEEN PROVED.

"In the first place, we have proved that salt holds some peculiar relation to life—that is evident from the many successful experiments in the application of salt, either in solution administered subcutaneously, or by rubbing it on the surface, or both, in the case of death from any cause, where none of the vital organs has been impaired, or hindered but temporarily from performing their functions. This has not only been thoroughly proved by my own experiments, but also by those of many others eminently capable of observing conditions and results. Not only has salt this property as salt, but this power, whatever it may be, is multiplied manyfold by the treatment with alcohol and ammonia, as outlined above. Nor do these conditions as outlined in the experiments differ from conditions known to exist in the environments of cell-building in the human body. We may safely predict, then, that not only will medicine and surgery acquire an important adjunct in the sustaining and prolongation of life in severe diseases and during prolonged surgical operations, and where death occurs from chloroform narcosis or surgical shock the victim may be brought back to life and friends; but biology, which is at present so far behind other sciences, having at present no substantial theory upon which to predicate experiments and observation, will at once become an exact science and take its proper place along with chemistry, astronomy and other of the applied sciences.

"As to the possibility of developing the germs or cells already known to have their origin in the salt crystals into a higher form of life, some experiments already made indicate a strong probability that it is not only possible, but probable; but what the developed form of life will be I cannot at this time say with an assurance of certainty—it may be a trilobite, a tadpole, or some other low order of life.

"The experiments as outlined above may be followed by anyone desirous of testing the correctness of my observations, and further developments may be attempted in harmony with the experimenter's inclination and desires, both in the resuscitation of animals or persons dead from causes stated, or in the feeding and development of the cells, as the salt receives the same treatment, whether one wishes to observe the growth of cells or use it in the restoration of life. The only difference is that where one wishes to use the 'powder' in the latter experiment, the solution is poured on a large glass plate, and the alcohol and water are allowed to evaporate, leaving only the dry cells."

STRONG FOR THEIR SIZE.

The Amazing Strength Shown by Some Insects.

Public Opinion.

Every one in a general way knows of the astonishing muscular power employed by insects, and of the real tours de force which they execute either in the pursuit of prey or in defending themselves against their enemies. At the same time one rarely has a precise idea of the strength of these insects because there are few standards of comparison, although nothing is simpler than to make a correct valuation of their strength.

The wing strength of insects is known because of the work of Felix Plateau and De Lucy, who showed that these little creatures could not raise a weight much heavier than themselves, no matter what the surface of their wings. During the course of these experiments a very interesting fact was discovered, namely, that the size of the wing decreases as the weight and size of the animal increases, a fact which explains the slow, heavy flight of the beetle and the swift, light movement of the gnat.

The case is entirely different, however, where the creature moves on a solid surface where its six feet may obtain points of support. In this case we can approximately calculate the force exercised. Take, for example, a fly by the wings, leaving the legs free so that they may seize and raise a match. If a man wished to perform relatively equal labor he would have to raise a beam 24½ feet long by 14½ inches square. The earwig, harnessed to a small chariot, drags without difficulty eight matches, which, for a large Percheron horse would mean dragging 330 beams as long and thick as himself. The man who leaps the 300 metres of the Eiffel Tower is merely repeating the action of the flea, which can leap 200 times its own height. Finally the Hercules is obliged to raise eighty large locomotives to equal the relative strength of an oyster, which, in closing its valve exercises a force of fifteen kilograms. Thus it is a much more simple thing to calculate the strength of insects than to equal it, and our modern athletes have yet a long road to travel before they can compete with animals occupying very humble positions in the living world.

She Was Not Satisfied.

Philadelphia Press.

A good story was told by the Earl of Yarmouth, who recently married Miss Thaw, of Pittsburg, on his return to England. One evening shortly before their wedding, the nobleman and his bride-elect were the guests at dinner at the house of a prominent Pittsburg family. The meal was en famille and the little nine-year-old daughter of the host was the earl's vis-a-vis. Not once did she take her eyes off his lordship's face, and finally asked:

"Are you a real English lord?"

The nobleman, laughing, said that he was. The little girl, after a few moments of silence, said, thoughtfully:

"I never saw an English lord before and I have always been so anxious to see a real one."

"And now that you have seen one, you are satisfied, aren't you?" said his lordship, laughingly.

"No," said the little miss frankly, "I am not satisfied. I am very much disappointed."

A Plant Worth Watching.

Philadelphia Record.

"A plant that is its own gardener is, you would think, an impossibility," said a peanut dealer. "In the peanut, though, we have just such a plant—a plant, as it were, with a spade. The peanut grows in the air and sun, but when the flowers fall off and the pods appear it is necessary for these pods to mature under ground, and, therefore, the plant buries them. It buries them with a movement of the stalk, a downward bend that pushes the pod beneath the soil. This is a strange thing to see; it makes a peanut patch well worth a visit. Go to one of these patches at the season when the flowers are failing, and if you are patient you may have the luck to catch a plant in the very act of burying its pods."

VEGETATION ON THE MOON

DISCOVERIES SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY A NEW TELESCOPE.

Green Tinge on Moon's Surface Said to be Visible—May Revolutionize Astronomy.

Washington Star.

An enormous increase in telescopic power by a simple and inexpensive expedient, which promises to revolutionize astronomical observation and which has already disclosed the presence of atmosphere, vegetation and, inferentially, animal life on the earth's great satellite, is claimed by Mr. Louis Gathmann, the well-known scientist of this city.

This optical device, which he has been developing the past ten years, is given to science gratuitously, and it is possible that observatories may come into possession of telescopes constituted upon the new principle, which will far excel in power any instrument hitherto proposed for lunar, planetary and stellar research. Mr. Gathmann, in talking to a Star reporter, said:

"When, on the night of August 12, 1894, the first appearance of a green tinge on a portion of the moon's surface was discovered by myself and a party of friends the astronomical world was incredulous. This appearance of a green spot indicated that Luna was a dead planet and that no and the astronomers had long ago decided that Luna was a dead planet, that no animal or plant life could possibly exist there. The observation was made at my residence in Chicago, and the peculiar appearance of the locality in the northwest portion of the moon, as it appears to the observer through the telescope, was first seen by myself. At the time half a dozen others were present, and, without telling them what I had seen, they each in turn, were asked to look through the telescope and describe what they saw.

"Each one of them saw the same spot, and it was concluded that all of us were not color blind and that the greenish color was really there. The gentlemen who were with me the evening of the discovery were J. Alman Austin, J. P. Miller, Alex. Glanz, C. C. Stringer, Louis D. Glanz, of Chicago, and G. W. Blazer, of Kiowa, Col. The discovery of a green spot on the moon gave rise to considerable discussion through the press, and it was generally looked upon by astronomers with incredulity. These scientific gentlemen were not ready to admit that their preconceived notions about the absence of all animal and vegetable life on the moon were wrong.

"It was at first the opinion of the scientific world that I and my friends had made a mistake, and some defect or peculiarity in the lens of my telescope had led to the appearance of the green spots. Professor Pickering, of Harvard University, at that time did not admit that the theory of the moon being a dead planet was wrong. To admit that there was an atmosphere surrounding the moon or that there was an evaporation of condensation of a water found there would lead to the possibility of there being both vegetable and animal life. None of these things were thought to be present, and none of them could be present while the accepted theory of the scientific world was maintained as correct. It was one of the evidences of the progress of modern science that since that time Professor Pickering has also observed clouds in the vicinity of the crest of the crater of Tycho and also around the crater of Plato.

"The place where the discovery of the greenish color on the surface of the moon was first made is in the region known as Sinus Roris. This green covered spot is of comparatively small size alongside of the immense stretches of vegetation-covered areas which were afterward located in Mare Nectaris and Mare Tranquillitatis. Some idea of the extent of the green fields of the moon may be had by taking the latter as a measure and bearing in mind that it is of about the area of the State of Texas.

THE MOON'S ATMOSPHERE.

"The question has been asked why other localities of the moon's surface do not show the presence of vegetation. There are low-lying valleys, surrounded by high mountains, and the reason that there has not been a similar condition noted on these is probably because the view is obscured by the mists or clouds which hang over them during the period when vegetation is flourishing.

"There are many manifestations of the presence of an atmosphere surrounding the moon and of the presence of vaporized water or clouds in that atmosphere. One which will be easily noticed without the aid of a telescope is the decreasing brilliance of the moon's light from the first quarter to the full moon.

"This is in direct antagonism with the laws of light, if the theory that the moon is dead or has no life on it is held correct. If the bare rocks are burned-out relics of a volcanic-destroyed world, standing bare in the light of the sun, then when the sunlight strikes them obliquely, as in the period from the new moon to full, they would not show as brightly as when the sun's rays are reflected directly, as at the time of the full moon. Instead of showing brighter at full moon the contrary is true, and the light is clearer and brighter at the time shortly after the new moon.

"If the moon was a dead world, with no atmosphere, no water, warmth or humidity, which are so productive of vegetable life, no clouds to float in her summer skies, nor mists to hang over her valleys and around her towering mountain tops, whence comes this obscuration of the lunar landscape at the very time it would be supposed to be the most plainly seen? As long as the old theory of the moon being a dead world is held there is no satisfactory explanation, but when once the few facts which modern observations have established are accepted the seeming mystery is explained.

"I have many time observed that after the full moon, when the moon is growing less in apparent size for a time, the spots on the moon grow darker. This is also true of the spots where my observations have located the growing vegetation. This darkening of the spots is no doubt owing to the more luxuriant growth of the vegetation at this period, which is true just after the lunar midsummer.

"The presence of an atmosphere by far not so dense as that surrounding the earth, but still quite ample to explode the theory that there is none there, is shown by the faint twilight. The rarity of this lunar atmosphere would give somewhat the same temperature effects that are observed in the very light altitudes of the earth, as in the Andes mountains, for instance. Travelers in these latitudes have given descriptions of how intense that heat is in the sunshine, while a remarkable lowering of the temperature is found just across the line of the shadow. This condition of rare atmosphere on the moon would give in the lunar summer an intense heat that our summer times do not know, and in the shadow of the night there would be a temperature lower than anything experienced on this planet.

THEORY OF HEAT AND COLD.

"The extreme cold of the lunar winter has been one of the arguments used to combat the theory that there is vegetable life in luxuriance and consequently animal life on the moon. It is not so many years since the scientists told the world that no life could be found in the sea below a certain specified depth, and the argument showing why this was true was, for a time, entirely satisfactory to the scientists and the public. This was a theory merely, however, and when the deep sea dredges of curious investigators went below the dead line which science had drawn, fishes and other sea animals were brought to the surface. The world for thousands of years believed that nothing could live there, but in spite of this belief and the logical theses which supported it these deep-sea animals had life and died and never a life was shortened or lengthened by reason of this false theory.

"There are abundant examples of the fact that the most intense cold does not necessarily destroy vegetable germs, though theorists say they must be destroyed by the lunar winter. I have myself subjected the germs of ordinary wheat to the degree of cold equal to 50 degrees below zero and then planted them and they sprouted and grew thriftily. By means of liquified air vegetable seeds have been subjected to even greater degrees of cold and for a long time, then planted and they showed a growth and life unimpaired by the test of cold. It hardly seems necessary to point out the reasonable theory that the plant and animal life of the moon is such as has adapted itself to the different conditions existing there, and the ability of organic life to adapt itself to varied environments is amply proven to be equal to almost any surrounding.

"It does not seem to agree with the ordinary rules of common sense that there should be an immense planet like the moon with the conditions of warmth, moisture, atmosphere, vegetations and regular seasons, but no animal life. It would not be improbable that there are beings somewhat similar to ourselves on that planet. I do not doubt that the time is not far off when the small degree of information we have will be added to very materially by the use of improved instruments and through the abandonment of old theories and prejudices which have been more effectual than the defects in their lenses in preventing astronomers from seeing the things as they are. The aid of my telescope was very great in the matter of the original discovery of vegetation spots and the subsequent discovery of others.

"The astronomers at the time of the discussion of the discovery of vegetation on the moon were not disposed to consider my invention or arrangement of the telescope as worthy of notice. This never bothered me, for I knew what telescopes were and what the largest of those could do and what my own seven-inch one did.

"Scientific men are, as a rule, conservative to the point of stagnation. Anything that upsets a pet theory and necessitates the rewriting of the scientific formulas is distressing and distasteful to them. To this is ascribed the refusal of some of the astronomers to look upon my telescope in any other light than as a freak production. The fact that the old and long accepted ideals of the telescope makers was rejected and a new principle employed was enough to frighten the ordinary astronomer. In my instrument instead of the one lens as is usually employed I use sevreal small lenses, placed side by side. One of the undoubted advantages of this telescope is the clearer definition that is given as compared with the single lens. It is well known that large lenses do not give proportionate increase of power and definition as they increase in size. With the method used by me I can combine any number of lenses of small size and get a steady increase of power in proportion to the number used.

A SPEEDY CONVERSION.

"One celebrated astronomer who was induced by a mutual friend to examine this instrument, although he was prejudiced against it beforehand, was Professor Lowe, of Pasadena, Cal. It only required one look through it and a short explanation to disarm him of all his preconceived ideas, and he was unstinted in his praise and enthusiastic in his declaration that the art of telescope building was to be revolutionized.

"In an interview with one of the Chicago papers, Professor Lowe said: 'Mr. Andrew McNally first wrote me about Mr. Gathmann's telescope. I confess when the idea was first presented to me I was not favorably impressed with its practicability. I promised to look at Mr. Gathmann's invention, however, at the earliest opportunity, and did so Tuesday night. I can only say that I was exceedingly surprised and correspondingly pleased to be able to see through Mr. Gathmann's seven-inch telescope. The oceans and divisions of Mars were defined in an astonishingly clear manner, notwithstanding the adverse conditions which surround Chicago for astronomical observation. I see no reason why a fifty-inch instrument could not be made which would work wonders in astronomical discovery. Such a telescope as the Lick could not, in my opinion, be put in the same class with a telescope built on these lines. It opens the entire question anew and it looks to me as if no limit can now be put on the possibilities of sidereal research. It is certainly a wonderful discovery.'

"The future of astronomy appears bright to me and I believe that we have just begun to learn how to make instruments with which to explore the planetary neighbors' territory. In this field there will be some wonderful advances made. With better instruments many of the myths and theories founded on suppositions will be exploded and we will know something more of the stars than now. In fact, it seems to me that it is not so remarkable that we know as much as we do, but that we know so little accurately.

"There is a necessity of future investigations of astronomers for better instruments and for better eyesight. The greatest need for better eyes, eyes from which the cataract of prejudice and the film of pet theories have been removed and which look with steady gaze at that which is really before them and not with attempts to see things that are not there. With good eyes and good instruments the astronomers of the future will find out many things in the heavens that have been veiled from the view of the scientsts of the past."

We Have 'Em Here.

Boston Herald.

A London newspaper crushes a class of bore which is by no means indigenous to English soil by saying, "the following paragraph that had been communicated with compliments to the editor by the reverend gentleman to whom it refers: 'Amongst the flowers that covered yesterday the tomb of Charles Dickens, in Westminster Abbey was a cross of red geraniums bearing the following inscription: "A humble tribute of admiration and gratitude from Rev. ——." We suppress the name of the clergyman, for, though we find the paragraph interesting, its interest does not lie where he thinks it lies. It is a remarkable instance of the frantic efforts of the obscure to climb into notice by clinging to the ascension robes of the immortals."

The Roman Guard Speaks.

From east to west I've marched beneath the eagles,
From Pontius unto Gaul;
Kept many a watch on which by death surrounded,
I've seen each comrade fall;
Fear! I could laugh until the rocks resounded,
To think that I should fear—
Who have met death, in every form unshrinking—
To watch this dead man here!

In Docian forests, sitting by our watch fire,
I've kept the wolves at bay;
On Rehtrian alps, escaped the ice hills hurling,
Close where our legions lay;
On moonless nights, upon the sands of Libya,
I've sat with shield firm set—
And heard the lion roar—in this forearm,
The tiger's teeth hath met!

I was star gazing when he stole upon me,
Until I felt his breath—
And saw his jeweled eyes gleam—then he seized me,
And instant met his death;
My weapon in his thick-veined neck I buried;
My feet his warm blood dyed.
And then I bound my wound and till the morning
Lay couched upon his side.

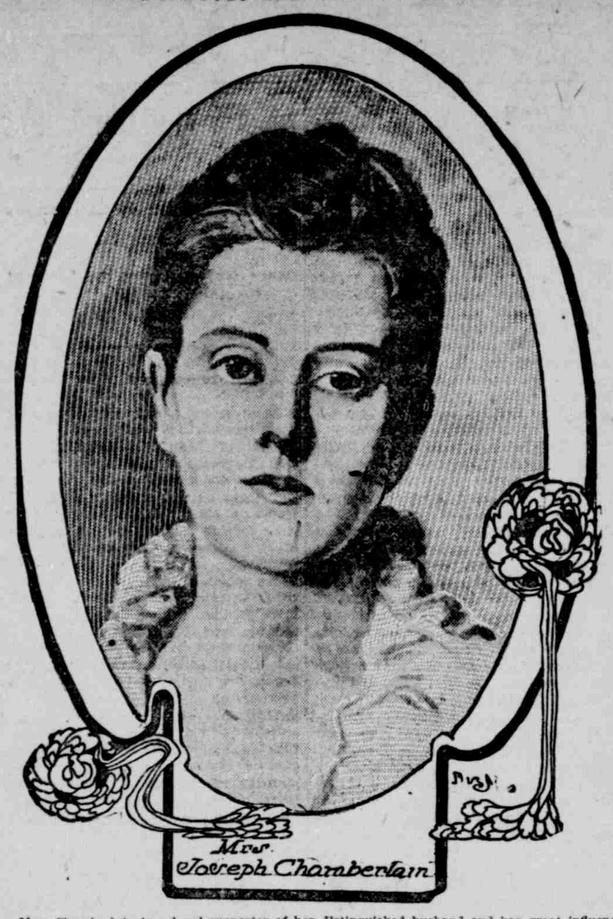
Here—though the stars are veiled—the peaceful city
Lies at our feet asleep;
Round us the still more peaceful dead are lying,
In slumber yet more deep;
A low wind moaning glides among the olives,
Till every hillside sighs;
But round me here the moaning seems to mutter,
And gather where He lies.

And through the darkness, faint, pale gleams are dying,
That touch this hill alone;
Whence those unearthly lights, and whence these shadows,
That move upon yon stone?
If the Olympian Jove awake in thunder,
His great eyes I could meet;
But His—if once again they looked upon me,
Would strike me at his feet!

He looked as though my brother hung there bleeding,
And put my soul to shame;
As if my mother, with His eyes were pleading,
And pity overcame—
But could not save—he who in death was hanging
On yon accursed tree.
Was he the Son of God? For so in dying,
He seem'd to die for me!
And all my pitiless deeds came up before me,
Gazed at me from His face;
What if He rose again and I should meet Him,
How awful is this place!

—Anonymous.

BRITISH COLONIAL SECRETARY'S WIFE



Mrs. Chamberlain is a loyal supporter of her distinguished husband and has great influence with politicians and voters.

WISHES TO WED AN AMERICAN GIRL

The attentions of Austen Chamberlain, eldest son of the British colonial secretary, to Miss Muriel White, daughter of Secretary White, of the American legation in London, are the cause of much talk in England. It is said that Joseph Chamberlain wishes his son to marry an English countess.

DAMMING NIAGARA RAPIDS

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN CAPITAL UNITED FOR THE PURPOSE.

Spectacular Work, Which Bristles with Startling Suggestions for the Men Engaged in It.

Brooklyn Eagle.

It was just about three months ago that a group of men stood on the shore by the rapids above Niagara's Horseshoe falls, when Jacques Foisy, girdled by a frail rope, went out into the stream and drove a spile into a crevice in the rock. To-day a party of New York mechanical experts are superintending the hazardous task of damming the rapids above these falls. The work is part of a plan for developing 125,000 horsepower electrical energy, and the cost, when complete and ready for the power to do its work, will be close to $7,000,000. The syndicate is known as the Electrical Development Company of Ontario, and some of the best engineering men of America have been called into requisition. They will beat back the rapids, dam their flow, dry up the bed of the river above the falls for twelve acres, erect a new channel for part of its course. Then they will sink a shaft of 160 feet and create the power through thus diverting the water into it. To carry away this water after it has been used a tunnel 2,200 feet long will be built at a depth of 177 feet below the bed of the rapids. The exit of the tunnel for the discharge of the tail race water will be under the very brow of the falls.

Restless, ceaseless in its energy, churning along with the speed of a racer, the task of stopping this torrent above the falls is a perilous one. To-day the tourist who visits there hears a new sound. It used to be the boom of the water alone, but now is added the dull chuck-chuck of heavy machinery, the shriek of pony engines, the rattle of derricks, the failing of stones and the thud of beams in their tumbling. It seems almost like sacrilege to enter this sanctuary of nature, but the spirit of commercialism does not stand on ceremony, and demands as tribute the power that for centuries has been wasting itself in foam.

It is estimated that it will take three years at least to complete the work and when accomplished the feat will be one unique in the annals of engineering. The money is being supplied by Canadian capitalists, but the work of construction is in full charge of Americans. Beverley Value, member American Society of Civil Engineers, of New York, is the resident engineer, assisted by William Thornley. Both men were formerly identified with rapid transit work in New York. F. S. Pearson, of New York, is the consulting engineer, and L. Cooper, also of New York, is the chief hydraulic expert.

SPECTACULAR WORK.

The work of constructing the coffer dam is a spectacular one. It bristles with startling suggestions. Ahead is the roar of the falls, the drop, the rocks, the whirlpool rapids and the Devil's Hole. Behind is the ceaseless torrent battling against the invasion, this chaining of its right to flow and run at will. Inch by inch the dam forces its way into the current, each foot from shore making the water deeper, the rush more terrific, and the battle between man and nature more singularly earnest. One foot, two feet, ten and now twenty-four feet is registered as the depth of these solid walls of water that roar against the dam, drenching the little corps of adventurous workers with its spray.

It is a little corps of workers of necessity, for it is not a work on which a great force of men could be available. It is the Gideon's band, the selected few who are employed here. It is not a work that can be hurried. Each step, each movement, has to be taken with care. The men to do the outpost work on this dam were secured with much difficulty. Lucrative wages were offered, but one wrong step means death to the worker, death in the falls and then the whirlpool rapids to play with the body for a while.

The dam will, when completed, be 2,200 feet in length. The cribs will be 24x16 feet, and each one will, it is estimated, be weighted with 225 tons of stone. When the work was commenced, many, attracted by the offer of excellent pay, came to apply for the positions. Most of them listened to the falls, glanced at the rapids and left. Some worked while the dam was being built near the shore, but left as it poked its narrow nose out into the stream. To-day the most dangerous part of the work is being carried on by French-Canadian river men. These are the men that the Canadian poet, Dr. Drummond, of Montreal, so well describes. They are men who from childhood have lived near to nature either in the woods felling trees, or riding the logs and driving them on through deeps and shallows to the mill. The roar of the water of Niagara is music to them. They do not fear but rush where the average man would hesitate to creep. They leap where most men would crawl. The rolling log for them is as certain as the wire to the rope walker, as the horse to the cowboy. When the waters are their wildest they are at home; when the wind whistles over its crest in hurricane they are not ruffled. They speak the French language, they are as tractable as active, and they have appetites as prodigious as their strength and bravery.

The work is at all times perilous, but the climax is reached when Jacques Foisy takes the soundings in advance of the dam's course. The last soundings revealed a depth in the rapids of twenty-four feet. Three beams were placed out in these rapids, secured by ropes, and Foisy, attired in his usual costume and without even removing his overalls, leaped out upon them. If the ropes should break, if he should slip, if the beams should overturn, and if one of those angry waves should rise just a little higher! But Foisy thinks nothing of all this, but commences to lower the iron bar that is marked off in feet and inches. Seizing this bar, the current endeavors to wrest it from his hands. Under the most favorable conditions, and with feet well planted upon the firmest land, to take the soundings of Niagara's rapids would be a perilous task, but here stands Foisy on three dancing timbers lowering the rod more at ease than the spectators on the dam above. Vigorously he battles with the water and then the bottom struck he marks the spot and leaps lightly back to the crib. Then Mr. Thornley finds that the iron bar has been slightly bent by the force of the water, which rushes by at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour.

And so the battle between man and nature goes on right royally. Along the dam, as fast as it is completed, rails are laid and car after car of stones are hurried forward and dropped into the protecting arms of the cribs.

A TEMPORARY AFFAIR.

But even after all the peril and danger of construction this dam is but a temporary affair and built, as stated, for the purpose of draining off twelve acres of the river bed to the left by the Canadian side just above the Falls. When for the first time in the history of civilization this river bed is laid bare an arm will be built to divert the water within its area. This water will drop 160 feet into the wheel pit which will be excavated in the rock, and through this drop the 125,000 horse power will be obtained. The wheel pit will be 400 feet long and twenty-three feet wide, and to generate this power ten generators of 12,500 horse power each will be used. The tunnel to carry away the water from this 160 feet drop will in itself rank as one of the most daring engineering feats of the day. This tunnel will be 26 feet high, 23½ feet wide and lie 177 feet beneath the river bed. It will be lined with the hardest fire brick and concrete and the opening to carry out the water for the wheel pit will be made in the walls of rock underneath the Falls.

So the scene is no longer completely one of nature's grandeur along the Falls, for two companies beside the ones whose plans are outlined are now at work there. But the plan outlined by the New York engineering experts is by far the most startling.

Canadian government experts estimate that 220,000 cubic feet of water pass over both falls each second, making a total of 5,500,000 horse power. Pessimists have been decrying the invasion of the commercial spirit into this scenic spot, but the total horse power to be developed when all plans are fully crystallized will be less than five hundred thousand and this leaves a tremendous and picturesque supply of energy while factories and street railways, electric light and power companies within a radius of one hundred miles will reap the benefit of the force which nature now being subdued will finally give to them.

Concerning Baths.

Philadelphia Record

The talk turned naturally, for the heat was great, to baths. "Baths don't conduce to health," a clergyman said. "I know many people who take them very seldom, and these people are quite as healthy as you or I. One day last fall I was visiting a manufacturer. He began to boast about his personal cleanliness. 'I must be clean—I just must be,' he said. 'Once a week I must have my bath, no matter how inclement the weather may be. My wife says I'm a fool on the subject.' That was very illuminating," the clergyman went on. "I heard another illuminating remark from a humble parishioner who was putting steam heat in his house. He said he wouldn't put a radiator in his bathroom. I remarked that this was odd. He asked me what was odd about it. I said I thought the family would particularly need heat in the bathroom when bathing in the winter. 'Oh,' he said, 'we don't take baths in the winter.' And yet this family was as robust and strong as any family you ever saw."

LATEST PICTURE OF MAUDE GONNE

The attempt made by Mrs. McBride (Maude Gonne) to annoy King Edward VII by hoisting a black flag from her window when he passed through Dublin caused the beautiful "rebel," it is said, a considerable loss of prestige.